# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1805. [No. 2253.



## APER-HANGINGS ND BORDERS.

*Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,*

N additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and t Patterns, all of which will be sold as if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

*Newport, May 3, 1805.*

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL
OSES SEIXAS,
*GRAND-MASTER.*

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted MASONS, of the State of Rhode- and Providence Plantations, will be Bristol, on Monday, the 2 day of resent month, at 8 o'clock A. M. to e the Hall of St. Alban Lodge—t the necessary business, d to celethe Feast of St. JOHN, the Baptist; nd where the Officers and Members f. also the Masters and Wardens of under its jurisdiction, and all Brethren the State. are notified to attend.

*By Order,*
HOMAS HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*
ort, *6th June, A. L.* 5805.

Sale of that capital Estate on the oint, late the property of Mr. Seth Barton, ned until TUESDAY the 25th inst. when e will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at k in the Forenoon.—Conditions of Sale known, by applying to

JOHN L. BOSS.
WILLIAM HUNTER.
ort, *June 7*, 1805.

OB SHEARMAN,
*At No's. 173, and 175,*
*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*
ONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of eef, which he offers for Sale, on reasonms.

*He keeps constantly for Sale,*
by the barrel, of a superior quality, and Wheat of do. at Retail.

*He has likewise for Sale,*
ry good Assortment of DRY GOODS, d for Cash, at Boston, which he will sell .—Also Groceries as usual; Honey by n; New Rice; and a quantity of Northrn and Boards.

h supply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bedcotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all manufactory prices.

Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper ls.

rt. *7th of 6th Month*, 1805.

FOR SALE,
OOD Dwelling-House, pleasantly ated in Spring-street, NO. 57, formerly ry of Capt. John Rubs, deceased.—

THOMAS TOWNSEND.
rt, *June 7th*, 1805.

E Subscriber requests those friends, whom he has Loaned any numbers of the or Connecticut Evangelical Magazines, York, or Massachusetts' Missionary Magareturn them, as he cannot recollect their o as to make a different application; and al Volumes, which he wishes to have re rendered incomplete.

WILLIAM PATTEN.
ort, *June 7*, 1805.

TICE is hereby given, that the subiber, Executor to the last Will and Testa- HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Esq. hath taken upon himself that trust, and ds as the law directs, requests all persons y demands against said estate, to exhibit for settlement; and all persons indebted estate, are requested to make immediate to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*
ort, *June 7th*, 1805.

E Hon. Court of Probate for the wn of Newport, have allowed the further six months from this date, for the creditors LIAM SHAW, late of said Newport, marideased, whose estate has been represented to bring in and prove their claims, besubscribers; who will meet, for the purreceiving and examining said claims, on Mondays in July, September, and October Nine o'clock, A. M. at the Counting-Room and ROGERS, in said Newport.—No will be allowed, unless properly attested.

JOHN MEIN, } *Commis-*
ROBERT ROGERS, } *sioners.*
ort, *June 3d*, 1805.

*FOR SALE BY*
JOSEPH LYON,
o Barrels Tar,
o Barrels Pitch.

*NO BLANKS, in this* LOTTERY.

FOR SALE,
*At the OFFICE of the NEWPORT MERCURY,*

A FEW TICKETS in the Washington Academy Lottery, which will positively commence drawing on the 24th of this month, at Wickford, and be continued from day to day (Sundays excepted) until completed—The Scheme of the Lottery presents the following prizes viz. 2 *of* 1000; 2 *of* 500; 1 *of* 250; 10 *of* 100; 25 *of* 50; 20 *of* 25; 100 *of* 20; 140 *of* 10; 200 *of* 8: 500 *of* 6; 500 *of* 5; and 4500 *of* 3 Dollars each—There are NO blanks in this Lottery, and the price of a Ticket is 5 Dollars, of which only one-half is to be paid on the purchase of it, the other half to be considered as part of any prize the Ticket may draw, and to be deducted from the same, on payment thereof.—As there are No Blanks in this Lottery, a Ticket cannot draw less than Three Dollars—The prizes are subject to a deduction, from whence the benefit to the Institution arises. *June 7, 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Portsmouth, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*
*Portsmouth, June 7. 1805.*

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board, and otherwise behaved herself in a very improper and unbecoming manner:—This is therefore to forbid all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM WHITE.
*Newport, 6th June*, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN
*Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,*

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence to No. 133 Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

*Newport, May 31, 1805.*

LOST,
*(A short Time since)*
*Either in Newport or in Portsmouth,*

A GOLD SEAL and KEY belonging to a Watch—The Seal marked with the letters "C. T."—Whoever has found the same, and will leave them at the office of the Newport Mercury, shall receive the thanks of the owner, and be handsomely rewarded.

*Newport, May 31, 1805.*

*State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.*

*In General Assembly, May Sssion, A. D.* 1805.

UPON the petition of *Ephraim Carpenter*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer, praying for the benefit of an act, passed June, 1756, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors."—It is Voted and Resolved, That said petition be received, and referred to the next session of this Assembly; and that in the mean time the petitioner cause his creditors to be notified as the law directs and that all proceedings in favour of said creditors against the petitioner be stayed, until his petition be tried.

*A true Copy:*
*Witness,* SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix to the estate of her late Husband, *Nathaniel Briggs*, of Tiverton, Merchant, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*
*Tiverton, May 28. 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, administrators upon the unsettled part of the estate of NATHANIEL BRIGGS, sen. late of said Tiverton deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Nathaniel Briggs* deceased, are requested to present the same for payment; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to *Simeon Borden*, who is entrusted with the demands.

SIMEON BORDEN, *Adm'r.*
PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*
*Tiverton, May 28, 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to—

WILLIAM ENGS.
*Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.*


FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

## MR. ELLIOT,
*TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.*

### LETTER VII.

THE Constitution of the United States is the most illustrious monument of human wisdom, that has existed in any age or nation. It combines energy with liberty; the great desideratum of the most celebrated statesmen of ancient and modern times. The provision of the constitution which renders attainable such amendments as time and experience may require, is one of its most estimable characteristics. But an instrument so sacred, should be touched with a gentle hand. It is time for every theorist, and few have been more ardent theorists than myself, to sacrifice the visions of his imagination upon the altar of national union.

Many of the greatest and best men in Virginia were opposed to the adoption of the constitution. Could this circumstance be considered as a reproach, it would not be applicable to Virginia alone; it was the case in a large majority of the states. Opposition, generally speaking, proceeded from the best of motives, from an attachment to liberty, and from a fear that, were the constitution adopted, "liberty would be but a name, to adorn the short historic page of the halcyon days of America." But there were peculiar features in the constitution which rendered it peculiarly obnoxious to Virginia. The states were to be equally represented in the senate, an important branch of the government, a two-edged sword, placed in the avenue to the sovereignties of the individual states, and checking equally the President and the representatives of the people, should they attempt to exceed their constitutional limits. Many of the greatest men of Virginia thought it radically wrong, that the small State of Rhode-Island, should have an equal voice in the Senate, with the largest state; and as that idea still prevails in Virginia, and that state possesses a great and increasing influence over the small states, it is reasonable to conclude, that those who think the constitution wrong, will endeavour to make it right, as soon as they can obtain the power.—Nothing else can be expected, so long as "man is man."—Although jealousy has been considered by many as a republican virtue of the first order, we ought not, however, to indulge a groundless jealousy, nor ought we to accuse any portion of the Union, of a design to change the constitution, without unquestionable evidence.—Upon this subject, my mind has been perfectly convinced, and I always express with true republican freedom, opinions, of the correctness of which I feel a perfect conviction.

The sentiments of the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Edmund Randolph, of Mason, and many other distinguished Virginians, respecting the constitution, are on record, and cannot be obliterated.—The equality of suffrage in the Senate was a prominent objection. The mind, even of the great Washington, harboured a strong prepossession in favour of the large states. I have been told, by a venerable member of the convention which formed the constitution, that Washington was decidedly of opinion, that the small States took too high ground; and that nothing but the indispensible necessity of forming a constitution previously to the dissolution of the convention, induced him to support what he considered as too great a concession on the part of the large states. Various publications, of a recent date, under the signature of the venerable patriot, Edmund Pendleton, inculcated the propriety of several important alterations of the constitution; and there is every reason to believe that those publications were correct indications of the general sentiment in Virginia. Mr. Eppes, a member of Congress from that state, in the address to his constituents in consequence of which he obtained his election, announced his determination to advocate several very important alterations of the constitution, one of which should have for its object the reduction of the time for which the senators are elected, and also, if my recollection be correct, to render them liable to be recalled by the state legislatures. Mr. Breckenridge, a native Virginian, and a distinguished member of the Senate declared in the debate upon the late amendment, that nothing could be more aristocratic, in his opinion, than the election of the Senators for six years; but that he wished not to connect an alteration of the constitution, in that respect, with the amendment then under consideration. Another able member of the senate declared in my presence, that nothing could be clearer, than that it is totally wrong to have a senate at all in a republican government. MANY REPUBLICANS, of other states as well as Virginia, have declared to me that very important amendments of the constitution *must and will* take place in a few years.—One member from Virginia, in the presence of several members of both political parties, told me, *that the time for which the Senators are elected, must be reduced to two years; that this alteration would soon be agitated; that it would be a test, by which to try the republicans; and that no member could be considered as a true republican, who should oppose it.* I have ascertained that a very great proportion of the republicans in Congress are of opinion that the Constitution is too aristocratic; that the small states possess too great weight; that the judiciary is by far too independent; and that the following alterations of the constitution must be made, as soon as the public mind can be prepared for them.

1. To reduce the time for which the Senators are elected to two years.—This would soon render the senators from the small states the mere tools of the large states, and would lead to the total destruction of the Senate.

2. To carry the election of President to the people at large. This would destroy all the remaining weight of the small states, as states, in the election of the President.—The weight of Vermont relatively to Pennsylvania, in that election, is now in the ratio of 6 to 20; it would then be only as 4 to 18.

3. That the Judges shall be appointed for a few years only. Comment is here unnecessary.

Possibly there may be no just grounds for my alarm on this subject, but although I may be too credulous, I am certainly sincere in my fears. Should no attempts be made to alter the constitution, I shall be willing to be considered not only a weak alarmist, but a visionary politician.

Much is said of a plot to divide the Union. It is imputed chiefly to the federalists, but attempts have not been wanting to implicate the northern republicans. I have expressed myself in favour of a union of the people in the northern states in general sentiment, for the purpose of securing to us our due weight in the councils of the nation, and for preserving instead of destroying the constitution; but I wish that union to take place upon republican principles, and no other; upon the genuine principles of the constitution alone. Were the northern states as well united as the southern, we should not be so unreasonable as to desire more than our due degree of political weight, and that the southern states would be willing to allow us, for they must dread a dissolution of the union equally with ourselves. No person in the United States can more ardently desire the preservation of the Union than myself. I shall always be prepared to spill the last drop of my blood in its support. I do believe the only way to preserve the Union, is to preserve the Constitution. May both be preserved!—May the Constitution and the Union be perpetual!

These are the sentiments of a Vermont republican, who, without aspiring to pre-eminence, will never consider himself inferior to the republicans of Virginia. My little farm of fourteen acres is cultivated by the labor of my own hands; my brother of the south possesses hundreds of slaves scattered over thousands of acres. Speculatively the Virginian may be a better republican than I am; but his republicanism is certainly not quite so practical as mine.

JAMES ELLIOT.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, some of the alterations of the constitution which I had ventured to predict, have been *moved* in Congress, by Mr. Randolph of Virginia, and Mr. Nicholson of Maryland and are made the order of the day for the first day of the next session. I am also possessed of evidence to prove that some of Mr. Randolph's most able supporters in Congress have boldly avowed their hostility to the Constitution in all its essential parts.

It is possible that my alarm upon this subject may be a vain one. I hope that it is so. But, in the alternate triumphs of the two great parties in our country, I have seen enough to convince me that party spirit is capable of every species of delusion and violence, in support of favorite measures; and I sincerely believe that we are in danger of witnessing a political tempest, fraught with ruin to the rights of the small states. It is known to every member of Congress from the northern states, that the majority of Virginian statesmen, entertain opinions in reference not only to constitutional principles, but to the great interests of commerce, which are at variance with the sentiments of men of all parties in this quarter of the union.—In these opinions our Virginia brethren are honest. They have sketched for themselves the system which they think would best pro-

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1805. [No. 2253.


## PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

*Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,*

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May 3, 1805.*

---

*THE MOST WORSHIPFUL*

## MOSES SEIXAS,

*GRAND-MASTER.*

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at Bristol, on Monday, the 24th day of the present month, at 8 o'clock A. M. to dedicate the Hall of St. Alban Lodge—transact the necessary business, and to celebrate the Feast of ST. JOHN, the Baptist; when and where the Officers and Members thereof, also the Masters and Wardens of Lodges under its jurisdiction, and all Brethren within the State, are notified to attend.

*By Order,*

THOMAS HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*

*Newport, 6th June, A. L. 5805.*

---

THE Sale of that capital Estate on the Point, late the property of Mr. Seth Barton, is postponed until TUESDAY the 25th inst. when the same will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12 o'clock in the Forenoon.—Conditions of Sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN L. BOSS.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

*Newport, June 7, 1805.*

---

## JOB SHEARMAN,

*At No's. 173, and 175,*

*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*

A CONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reasonable terms.

*He keeps constantly for Sale,*

Flour by the barrel, of a superior quality, and Buck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

*He has likewise for Sale,*

A very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased for Cash, at Boston, which he will sell very low.—Also Groceries as usual; Honey by the gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North-River Corn and Boards.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed-Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper and Brass.

*Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.*

---

## FOR SALE,

A GOOD Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Spring-street, NO 57, formerly the property of Capt. JOHN RUDD, deceased.—Apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

*Newport, June 7th, 1805.*

---

THE Subscriber requests those friends, to whom he has Loaned any numbers of the London, or Connecticut Evangelical Magazines, or New-York, or Massachusetts' Missionary Magazines, to return them, as he cannot recollect their names, so as to make a different application; and as several Volumes, which he wishes to have bound, are rendered incomplete.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

*Newport, June 7, 1805.*

---

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Esq. deceased, hath taken upon himself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

*Newport, June 7th, 1805.*

---

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed the further term of six months from this date, for the creditors of WILLIAM SHAW, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims, before the subscribers; who will meet, for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first Mondays in July, September, and October next, at Nine o'clock, A. M. at the Counting-Room of MEIN and ROGERS, in said Newport.—No claims will be allowed, unless properly attested.

JOHN MEIN, } *Commissioners.*
ROBERT ROGERS, }

*Newport, June 3d, 1805.*

---

*FOR SALE BY*

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

---

*NO BLANKS, in this* LOTTERY.

## FOR SALE,

*At the OFFICE of the NEWPORT MERCURY,*

A FEW TICKETS in the Washington Academy Lottery, which will positively commence drawing on the 24th of this month, at Wickford, and be continued from day to day (Sundays excepted) until completed.—The Scheme of the Lottery presents the following prizes viz. 2 *of* 1000; 2 *of* 500; 1 *of* 250; 10 *of* 100; 25 *of* 50; 20 *of* 25; 100 *of* 20; 140 *of* 10; 200 *of* 8: 500 *of* 6; 500 *of* 5; and 4500 *of* 3 Dollars each.—There are NO blanks in this Lottery, and the price of a Ticket is 5 Dollars, of which only one-half is to be paid on the purchase of it, the other half to be considered as part of any prize the Ticket may draw, and to be deducted from the same, on payment thereof.—As there are No Blanks in this Lottery, a Ticket cannot draw less than Three Dollars.—The prizes are subject to a deduction, from whence the benefit to the Institution arises. *June 7, 1805.*

---

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Portsmouth, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

*Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.*

---

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board, and otherwise behaved herself in a very improper and unbecoming manner:—This is therefore to forbid all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM WHITE.

*Newport, 6th June, 1805.*

---

## JOHN SHEARMAN

*Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,*

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence to No. 133 Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

*Newport, May 31, 1805.*

---

## LOST,

*(A short Time since)*

*Either in Newport or in Portsmouth,*

A GOLD SEAL and KEY belonging to a Watch—The Seal marked with the letters "C. T."—Whoever has found the same, and will leave them at the office of the Newport Mercury, shall receive the thanks of the owner, and be handsomely rewarded.

*Newport, May 31, 1805.*

---

*State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.*

*In General Assembly, May Ssssion, A. D. 1805.*

UPON the petition of *Ephraim Carpenter*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer, praying for the benefit of an act, passed June, 1756, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors."—It is Voted and Resolved, That said petition be received, and referred to the next session of this Assembly; and that in the mean time the petitioner cause his creditors to be notified as the law directs and that all proceedings in favour of said creditors against the petitioner be stayed, until his petition be tried.

*A true Copy:*

*Witness,* SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

---

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix to the estate of her late Husband, *Nathaniel Briggs*, of Tiverton, Merchant, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

*Tiverton, May 28, 1805.*

---

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, administrators upon the unsettled part of the estate of NATHANIEL BRIGGS, sen. late of said Tiverton deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Nathaniel Briggs* deceased, are requested to present the same for payment; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to *Simeon Borden*, who is entrusted with the demands.

SIMEON BORDEN, *Adm'r.*
PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

*Tiverton, May 28, 1805.*

---

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

*Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.*

---

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

## MR. ELLIOT,

*TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.*

### LETTER VII.

THE Constitution of the United States is the most illustrious monument of human wisdom, that has existed in any age or nation. It combines energy with liberty; the great desideratum of the most celebrated statesmen of ancient and modern times. The provision of the constitution which renders attainable such amendments as time and experience may require, is one of its most estimable characteristics. But an instrument so sacred, should be touched with a gentle hand. It is time for every theorist, and few have been more ardent theorists than myself, to sacrifice the visions of his imagination upon the altar of national union.

Many of the greatest and best men in Virginia were opposed to the adoption of the constitution. Could this circumstance be considered as a reproach, it would not be applicable to Virginia alone; it was the case in a large majority of the states. Opposition, generally speaking, proceeded from the best of motives, from an attachment to liberty, and from a fear that, were the constitution adopted, "liberty would be but a name, to adorn the short historic page of the halcyon days of America." But there were peculiar features in the constitution which rendered it peculiarly obnoxious to Virginia. The states were to be equally represented in the senate, an important branch of the government, a two-edged sword, placed in the avenue to the sovereignties of the individual states, and checking equally the President and the representatives of the people, should they attempt to exceed their constitutional limits. Many of the greatest men of Virginia thought it radically wrong, that the small State of Rhode-Island, should have an equal voice in the Senate, with the largest state; and as that idea still prevails in Virginia, and that state possesses a great and increasing influence over the small states, it is reasonable to conclude, that those who think the constitution wrong, will endeavour to make it right, as soon as they can obtain the power.—Nothing else can be expected, so long as "man is man."—Although jealousy has been considered by many as a republican virtue of the first order, we ought not, however, to indulge a groundless jealousy, nor ought we to accuse any portion of the Union, of a design to change the constitution, without unquestionable evidence.—Upon this subject, my mind has been perfectly convinced, and I always express with true republican freedom, opinions, of the correctness of which I feel a perfect conviction.

The sentiments of the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Edmund Randolph, of Mason, and many other distinguished Virginians, respecting the constitution, are on record, and cannot be obliterated.—The equality of suffrage in the Senate was a prominent objection. The mind, even of the great Washington, harboured a strong prepossession in favour of the large states. I have been told, by a venerable member of the convention which formed the constitution, that Washington was decidedly of opinion, that the small States took too high ground; and that nothing but the indispensible necessity of forming a constitution previously to the dissolution of the convention, induced him to support what he considered as too great a concession on the part of the large states. Various publications, of a recent date, under the signature of the venerable patriot, Edmund Pendleton, inculcated the propriety of several important alterations of the constitution; and there is every reason to believe that those publications were correct indications of the general sentiment in Virginia. Mr. Eppes, a member of Congress from that state, in the address to his constituents in consequence of which he obtained his election, announced his determination to advocate several very important alterations of the constitution, one of which should have for its object the reduction of the time for which the senators are elected, and also, if my recollection be correct, to render them liable to be recalled by the state legislatures. Mr. Breckenridge, a native Virginian, and a distinguished member of the Senate declared in the debate upon the late amendment, that nothing could be more aristocratic, in his opinion, than the election of the Senators for six years; but that he wished not to connect an alteration of the constitution, in that respect, with the amendment then under consideration. Another able member of the senate declared in my presence, that nothing could be clearer, than that it is totally wrong, to have a senate at all in a republican government. MANY REPUBLICANS, of other states as well as Virginia, have declared to me that very important amendments of the constitution *must and will* take place in a few years.—One member from Virginia, in the presence of several members of both political parties, told me, *that the time for which the Senators are elected, must be reduced to two years; that this alteration would soon be agitated; that it would be a test, by which to try the republicans; and that no member could be considered as a true republican, who should oppose it.* I have ascertained that a very great proportion of the republicans in Congress are of opinion that the Constitution is too aristocratic; that the small states possess too great weight; that the judiciary is by far too independent; and that the following alterations of the constitution must be made, as soon as the public mind can be prepared for them.

1. To reduce the time for which the Senators are elected to two years.—This would soon render the senators from the small states the mere tools of the large states, and would lead to the total destruction of the Senate.

2. To carry the election of President to the people at large. This would destroy all the remaining weight of the small states, as states, in the election of the President.—The weight of Vermont relatively to Pennsylvania, in that election, is now in the ratio of 6 to 20; it would then be only as 4 to 18.

3. That the Judges shall be appointed for a few years only. Comment is here unnecessary.

Possibly there may be no just grounds for my alarm on this subject, but although I may be too credulous, I am certainly sincere in my fears. Should no attempts be made to alter the constitution, I shall be willing to be considered not only a weak alarmist, but a visionary politician.

Much is said of a plot to divide the Union. It is imputed chiefly to the federalists, but attempts have not been wanting to implicate the northern republicans. I have expressed myself in favour of a union of the people in the northern states in general sentiment, for the purpose of securing to us our due weight in the councils of the nation, and for preserving instead of destroying the constitution; but I wish that union to take place upon republican principles, and no other; upon the genuine principles of the constitution alone. Were the northern states as well united as the southern, we should not be so unreasonable as to desire more than our due degree of political weight, and that the southern states would be willing to allow us, for they must dread a dissolution of the union equally with ourselves. No person in the United States can more ardently desire the preservation of the Union than myself. I shall always be prepared to spill the last drop of my blood in its support. I do believe the only way to preserve the Union, is to preserve the Constitution. May both be preserved!—May the Constitution and the Union be perpetual!

These are the sentiments of a Vermont republican, who, without aspiring to pre-eminence, will never consider himself inferior to the republicans of Virginia. My little farm of fourteen acres is cultivated by the labor of my own hands; my brother of the south possesses hundreds of slaves scattered over thousands of acres. Speculatively the Virginian may be a better republican than I am; but his republicanism is certainly not quite so practical as mine.

JAMES ELLIOT.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, some of the alterations of the constitution which I had ventured to predict, have been moved in Congress, by Mr. Randolph of Virginia, and Mr. Nicholson of Maryland and are made the order of the day for the first day of the next session. I am also possessed of evidence to prove that some of Mr. Randolph's most able supporters in Congress have boldly avowed their hostility to the Constitution in all its essential parts.

It is possible that my alarm upon this subject may be a vain one. I hope that it is so. But, in the alternate triumphs of the two great parties in our country, I have seen enough to convince me that party spirit is capable of every species of delusion and violence, in support of favorite measures; and I sincerely believe that we are in danger of witnessing a political tempest, fraught with ruin to the rights of the small states. It is known to every member of Congress from the northern states, that the majority of Virginian statesmen, entertain opinions in reference not only to constitutional principles, but to the great interests of commerce, which are at variance with the sentiments of men of all parties in this quarter of the union.—In these opinions our Virginia brethren are honest. They have sketched for themselves the system which they think would best pro-

mote the prosperity and glory of the union, and they will support that system with energy.—Our own declaimers, who resort to the farewell address of the great Washington for denunciations against those who "*misrepresent* the opinions and aims of other districts," act unjustly in censuring those who *represent correctly* the sentiments and views of politicians in other quarters. I have made this correct representation under the strongest impressions of duty. And jealous as I am of Virginia, I will support, as an individual, a Virginian candidate for the office of president, so long as that state shall present to our view the man qualified, above all others, for that station. As the present President will probably decline a third election, I am induced to believe that Mr. Madison and Mr. J. Randolph will be candidates for the next presidency. In that event the people of the northern and middle states will consult their own interest and that of the union, by supporting Mr. Madison. Attached to the constitution from its infancy, his administration would be guided by its principles. And it is to be hoped that the chariot of the Sun will never be committed to the guidance of a second PHÆTON. In other words, it is to be hoped that genius and eloquence, combined with habits of cool reflection and profound investigation, will ever be considered as forming superior pretensions to the presidency, to genius and eloquence alone.

J. ELLIOT.

---

## THE EPISTLE
### *From the Yearly Meeting,*

Held in London by adjournments, from the twenty third of the Fifth Month, to the first of the Sixth Month, 1804, inclusive.

*To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.*

DEAR FRIENDS,

IT is not a light matter to undertake to give counsel to the Society, nor do we address you merely because it is a practice sanctioned by usage; but our minds have been much engaged in desires for the spiritual welfare of the family, and in considering the various means by which that welfare may be promoted, or obstructed. And, dear Friends, let us also remind you, that it is not a light matter to receive counsel. O! that we could fix upon your minds, that we could livingly implant in your souls, the sense, we trust we are at this time endued with, that it is the Master's will that his servants should advance in righteousness!—Do not therefore read or hear with indifference these our repeated salutations of love; but treasure them in your hearts; lay them up as tokens of that charity which endureth. Thus will our absent brethren co-operate with the assembled church, in carrying on the work of reformation, in promoting the cause of Christ.

We have received at this Meeting epistles from all the Yearly Meetings on the American continent, except one, and the usual accounts from the Quarterly and other Meetings in these nations; whereby we are informed of the present state of our Society. In every quarter there is some defect in duly supporting the testimonies of truth; but we have no cause to believe, that the religious care to administer help is on the decline, though often feebly exerted: and amidst all the sorrow which we feel that it is so, it is comfort to observe that many seem convinced of our principles; of whom a considerable number have lately joined the Society. Our brethren in Pennsylvania and Maryland appear to have prospered much in their benevolent attempts to introduce amongst the Indians, the comforts and benefits of civilized life, and of religious instruction.

The amount of sufferings brought in this year from Great Britain and Ireland, is twelve thousand six hundred and thirty pounds, of which about nine thousand three hundred and seventy pounds are for tithes, priests' demands, and those called church rates; and three thousand two hundred and and sixty pounds for demands of a military nature.* Several Friends have suffered each three months imprisonment on the latter account.

Since we last met together in this city, the dreadful alarm of war has increased; and, seeing we believe no people have a deeper sense of the calamity which war entails on mankind, and the reproach it is upon the Christian name, we may without the imputation of viewing it singly as it concerns ourselves, inform you of our present feelings on the subject. Our general scruple to bear arms is well known; and truly we are satisfied that our testimony in this respect is a testimony for Messiah, of whose reign it is the glory, that "the wolf and the lamb shall feed together."† Most, if not all people, admit the transcendent excellency of peace. All who adopt the petition, "Thy kingdom come," pray for its universal establishment. Some people then must begin to fulfil the evangelical promise, and cease to learn war any more. Now Friends, seeing these things cannot be controverted, how do we long that your whole conversation be as becometh the gospel; and that while any of us are professing to scruple war, they may not in some parts of their conduct be inconsistent with that profession! With this view we are concerned to renew our caution of the year 1798, namely, "we desire afresh to press upon all members, the necessity of a peaceful and innocent demeanor amongst men, and especially let all be careful not to seek or accept profit by any concern in the preparations so extensively making for war; for how reproachfully inconsistent would it be, to refuse an active compliance with warlike measures; and, at the same time, not to hesitate to enrich ourselves by the commerce and other circumstances dependent on war!" Friends, it is an awful thing to stand forth to the nation as the advocates of inviolable peace; and our testimony loses its efficacy in proportion to the want of consistency in any. And we think we are at this time peculiarly called to let our light shine with clearness, on account of the lenity shown us by government, and the readiness of magistrates to afford us all legal relief under suffering. And we can serve our country in no way more availingly, nor more acceptable to him who holds its prosperity at his disposal, than by contributing all that in us lies, to increase the number of meek humble and self-denying Christians.

From the same source, from which naturally springs, not only our testimony against war, but an unblemished conduct towards our government and our countrymen, namely, obedience to the law of Christ, arises also that stream of love to the brotherhood, which, if suffered to flow in our hearts with unobstructed course, would bear away all malice and guile, and cause all complaints of tale bearing and detraction to cease in our borders. O the precious care that attends the mind in which Christian charity is become habitual! Charity, saith the apostle, "hopeth all things."* It divulges not the faults of others, because, in its unbounded hope, it desires their removal without exposure. For the mind in which it dwells, ascribes its own preservation, and the cleansing of its former sins, to the unbounded love of God in Christ Jesus; and it prays that all may partake of the same benefit. How opposite that disposition, which delights to report evil, and to accuse! Shun it, dear Friends, as the poison of asps. Even the sacred writings emphatically denominate the grand adversary of mankind by the name of Accuser of the brethren. "Follow," therefore, "peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord: looking diligently, lest any man fail of the grace of God; lest any root of bitterness springing up, trouble you, and thereby many be defiled."‖

Now, dear Friends, you who know the truth, and have experienced, in good degree, that it hath set you free from that to which you were by nature in bondage, relax not your attention to its gentle monitions: lest, while you are "busy here and there," you let any thing escape that is appointed for destruction. Such are all the practices and dispositions which prevent you from becoming fully "a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people: that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light."† But a jealousy, may we not say a holy jealousy, hath attended our minds, that some, by not following on to know the Lord, have ceased to preserve over their children and dependants the prevailing authority of good example. Some also, by continuing to seek increasing possessions in this life, have led their descendants as well as themselves into closer connexion and fellowship with the spirit of the world.—Thus, frequently, in the next generation the traces of Christian simplicity and self-denied are lamentably defaced, and in the succeeding one, nearly obliterated. To this cause, in a great degree, may be ascribed the number of families amongst us who retain little but the name; an evil, of which, as the remedy is difficult, we fervently desire to prevent the increase. Lay it therefore to heart, beloved brethren, lest you should inadvertenly contribute to this already extensive grievance.

And O that we could awaken some of you, dear Youth, who have been educated in a liberty, which we deplore on your account, because we believe that the gospel of Christ doth not allow it—that we could awaken you to serious reflection! If your rest should, for a season, be disturbed by the sense of sin, of the danger of continuing in it, and of the future judgment: which is its portion, you have no cause for utter dismay. Help is laid on One that is mighty. The sense of our transgression leads to prayer for his secret, but Almighty help; and as you are careful to close in with the inward intimations of his will, which are in fact the offers of his mercy, he will give you in due season "the oil of joy for mourning," and "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."‡

In the narrow compass of an annual epistle, we cannot address all the states in the society, nor speak to all the subjects for which we feel concern, since those subjects are not of a transient nature, we recommend, to Friends especially to our beloved youth occasionally to peruse again the epistles of former years; and not to lay by, as things of temporary concernment, those records of this Meeting's engagement to promote their present and eternal well being, and to hold up a testimony to the gospel of Christ Jesus. To him, therefore, who died for us, that "we should live together with him,"* we desire, dear Friends, to commend you.—"Farewell. Be perfect; be of good comfort; be of one mind; live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."†

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOHN MERRYWEATHER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

---

* An error occurred in stating the amount of sufferings reported last year: it appears that the sum was actually about 8900l.

** Isaiah, lxv 23.

* 1 Cor. xiii. 7.
‖ Heb. xii. 14, 15.
† 1 Peter ii. 9.
‡ Isaiah lxi. 3.

* 1 Thess. v. 10.
† 2 Cor. xiii. 2.

---

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Received by an arrival at New-York, in 35 days from Liverpool.—London dates to May 1, 1805.*

*ENGLAND.* LONDON, APRIL 26. 1805.

AN article from Augsburgs dated April 7, states, that letters had been received there from Vienna, announcing the capture of Belgrade, by the insurgents of Servia.

Yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt gave notice of his intention, on Monday, to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the Expenditure of the Army. Also, for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Powers of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry. Mr. Whitebread likewise announced his intention of making a Motion on his Majesty's answer, on receiving the Resolutions of the 8th of April. It will be of a similar tendency with that which he withdrew on the 10th.

A debate not very animated or entertaining, but certainly very important, took place on the further proceedings that are to be adopted, in regard to Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter. The Opposition wished that the whole of the Tenth Report should be referred to a Select Committee, giving up for the present the idea of legal proceedings for an account as inadequate to the end; but reserving to themselves the right to move them, should the result of a Committee justify that course. The Ministerial side were desirous to take from the Committee, in the first instance, the cognizance of Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, as debtors to the public, preferring the proceeding in equity, at the instance of the Attorney-General, against them; at the same time they contended, that if necessary, the powers of the Committee might be enlarged. On the motion of Mr. Whitebread, for a large committee, and Mr. Pitt's amendment, which went to define the powers of the committee, a division took place, in which the members were:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the amendment | 229 |
| For Mr. Whitebread's motion | 151 |
| Majority | 78 |

April 27.

We have received Dutch papers to a late date. From the statements they give, it would appear that great activity prevails in the ports of Holland, and the expedition against this country, is against spoken of as an event that will shortly take place. Three ships of the line have been equipped and put in commission. A new 74 gun ship, named the Regulus, was launched at L'Orient, on the 13th instant.

The King of Spain has formally recognized Bonaparte as King of Italy.

April 28.

*From the London Gazette, of April 27.*

"The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar; and that, from this time, all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

The sailing of the Toulon fleet, which took place on the 30th ult. was allowed to appear in the Paris papers on the 10th. A letter on this subject from Paris says—"The Toulon fleet consists of eleven sail of the line, four of 80 guns, six frigates, and two corvettes. They have three thousand land-troops on board. Their first object is said to be, to attack the small English squadron under Sir John Orde, off Cadiz, to form a junction with the fleet at Cadiz, and then to sail with their united force against Nelson, whose fleet has for a good while past quitted the neighbourhood of Toulon. In order to engage the attention of the English in the North and in the Channel, the Brest fleet came out of port, and the Boulogne flotilla came into the Road. We expect to hear shortly too of the united squadrons at Ferrol putting to sea."

Government has at length received official accounts of the above fleet having passed the Streights of Gibraltar on the 9th inst. The Donegal of 84 guns was a head, and the Sophia sloop of war astern, watching the enemy. The Fisgard frigate went to Per the Sir John Colpoys schooner to the Br fleet, and a purchased fast sailing brig w dispatched immediately from Gibraltar quest of Lord Nelson. The general opini at Gibraltar was that the French fleet w bound to the West Indies; but there a reasons to suppose it rather bound for t East-Indies.

In consequence of the above intelligenc orders were last night sent off to Ireland, stop for the present the sailing of the Co fleet.

Dispatches have also been sent off to forwarded in a fast sailing vessel, to Sir Jo Craig.

The Expedition which sailed on the 2c inst. is said to consist of 50 vessels, with 5c troops on board, and very large quantiti of ammunition, ordnance and stores every description. The armament was be strengthened by a part of the blockadi squadron off Brest.

The following Reports were currently circulation yesterday, viz.

That on Saturday last Viscount Sidmou resigned the Presidency of the Council; at the same time, the Earl of Buckingha shire resigned also the Chancellorship of Duchy of Lancaster; and Mr. Vansitta the Chief Secretaryship of the State for I land, on the duties of which office he had tered only the preceding day. Sir E Nepean has also resigned his seat at Board of Admiralty. The causes which to these unexpected resignations are, of cou variously related; but the following sta ment we have reason to believe, will be fou the principal, and tolerably authentic:

That Lord Sidmouth, after the recent solutions of the House of Commons not declined giving any further support to measures in favour of Lord Melville, but said to have pressed in the Cabinet the cessity of the erasure of Lord M's name fr the list of his Majesty's Privy Councell He found himself, however, in a minority one upon this question. It was afterwa proposed to prosecute a further enquiry i the conduct of a prior Ex Naval Mini on the ground of the Eleventh Report, wh Lord Sidmouth opposed; but on this p also he was ultimately in a similar minor The absence of his Lordship's friends f the House of Commons on Friday nig debate is supposed to have been the resul these Cabinet schisms, as Mr. Pitt wa formed by letter that night, that his Lo ship could no longer form a part of the ministration. A similar intimation was to his Majesty at Windsor.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Vansittart sent in their resignations at same time. No reason has been assigned Sir Evan Nepean quitting his seat at Admiralty, nor do we think it connec with the general rupture above stated: arise from whatever cause it may, the pu will have to regret the loss of his able, efficient services.

That there have been some differences the Cabinet we have no doubt; but, ju ter this Paper was at press, we learnt they had been adjusted.

Four Spanish frigates, with treasure America, are stated to have recently f into the hands of the squadron blocka Cadiz.

May 1.

We yesterday stated, in a part of our impression, that accounts had been receive town of the Toulon fleet having go Cadiz, and effected a junction with the Sp ish division in that port. This intelligen we now understand, was brought by th gard, of 36 guns. Lord Mark Ker, arrived from Cadiz on Sunday evenin Plymouth with dispatches for governm It is further stated that Sir John Orde, five sail of the line, fell in with the fleet, and had an engagement with them in consequence of his inferiority was ob to sheer off. We do not vouch for the of this statement, but it is probable, fleet passed the Straits of Gibraltar o 9th inst.

It is likewise said, that Lord Nelson his whole fleet, was at anchor in Roads, where he was blockading the T squadron; similar accounts have been br to Plymouth by the Sirius, of 36 guns.

The following article, relative to the lon squadron, was yesterday post Lloyd's.

"A Letter has been received at the miralty from Lord Gardner, inclosing of one from Vice-Admiral Sir John Or his Majesty's minister at Lisbon. It ap that on the afternoon of the 9th inst Toulon squadron stood close to the ba of Cadiz, and had nearly brought the Admiral to action."

The King has been pleased to ap William Bligh, Esq. to be Captain-G and Governor in Chief in and over the tlement of New-South-Wales.

A delegation from the town of pool has prevailed upon the Lords Treasury to put that port upon the footing as the port of London, in re the Warehousing System, without ne new docks or warehouses to be co for that purpose. Thirty-four ware which have been tendered, are to be i ately licensed.

mote the prosperity and glory of the union, and they will support that system with energy.—Our own declaimers, who resort to the farewell address of the great Washington for denunciations against those who "*misrepresent* the opinions and aims of other districts," act unjustly in censuring those who *represent correctly* the sentiments and views of politicians in other quarters. I have made this correct representation under the strongest impressions of duty. And jealous as I am of Virginia, I will support, as an individual, a Virginian candidate for the office of president, so long as that state shall present to our view the man qualified, above all others, for that station. As the present President will probably decline a third election, I am induced to believe that Mr. Madison and Mr. J. Randolph will be candidates for the next presidency. In that event the people of the northern and middle states will consult their own interest and that of the union, by supporting Mr. Madison. Attached to the constitution from its infancy, his administration would be guided by its principles. And it is to be hoped that the chariot of the Sun will never be committed to the guidance of a second PHÆTON. In other words it is to be hoped that genius and eloquence, combined with habits of cool reflection and profound investigation, will ever be considered as forming superior pretensions to the presidency, to genius and eloquence alone.

J. ELLIOT.

---

## THE EPISTLE
### *From the Yearly Meeting,*

Held in London by adjournments, from the twenty third of the Fifth Month, to the first of the Sixth Month, 1804, inclusive.

*To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.*

DEAR FRIENDS,

IT is not a light matter to undertake to give counsel to the Society, nor do we address you merely because it is a practice sanctioned by usage; but our minds have been much engaged in desires for the spiritual welfare of the family, and in considering the various means by which that welfare may be promoted, or obstructed. And, dear Friends, let us also remind you, that it is not a light matter to receive counsel. O! that we could fix upon your minds, that we could livingly implant in your souls, the sense, we trust we are at this time endued with, that it is the Master's will that his servants should advance in righteousness!—Do not therefore read or hear with indifference these our repeated salutations of love; but treasure them in your hearts; lay them up as tokens of that charity which endureth. Thus will our absent brethren co-operate with the assembled church, in carrying on the work of reformation, in promoting the cause of Christ.

We have received at this Meeting epistles from all the Yearly Meetings on the American continent, except one, and the usual accounts from the Quarterly and other Meetings in these nations; whereby we are informed of the present state of our Society. In every quarter there is some defect in duly supporting the testimonies of truth; but we have no cause to believe, that the religious care to administer help is on the decline, though often feebly exerted: and amidst all the sorrow which we feel that it is so, it is comfort to observe that many seem convinced of our principles; of whom a considerable number have lately joined the Society. Our brethren in Pennsylvania and Maryland appear to have prospered much in their benevolent attempts to introduce amongst the Indians, the comforts and benefits of civilized life, and of religious instruction.

The amount of sufferings brought in this year from Great Britain and Ireland, is twelve thousand six hundred and thirty pounds, of which about nine thousand three hundred and seventy pounds are for tithes, priests' demands, and those called church rates; and three thousand two hundred and and sixty pounds for demands of a military nature.* Several Friends have suffered each three months imprisonment on the latter account.

Since we last met together in this city, the dreadful alarm of war has increased; and, seeing we believe no people have a deeper sense of the calamity which war entails on mankind, and the reproach it is upon the Christian name, we may without the imputation of viewing it singly as it concerns ourselves, inform you of our present feelings on the subject. Our general scruple to bear arms is well known; and truly we are satisfied that our testimony in this respect is a testimony for Messiah, of whose reign it is the glory, that "the wolf and the lamb shall feed together."† Most, if not all people, admit the transcendent excellency of peace. All who adopt the petition, "Thy kingdom come," pray for its universal establishment. Some people then must begin to fulfil the evangelical promise, and cease to learn war any more. Now Friends, seeing these things cannot be controverted, how do we long that your whole conversation be as becometh the gospel; and that while any of us are professing to scruple war, they may not in some parts of their conduct be inconsistent with that profession! With this view we are concerned to renew our caution of the year 1798, namely, "we desire afresh to press upon all members, the necessity of a peaceful and innocent demeanor amongst men, and especially let all be careful not to seek or accept profit by any concern in the preparations so extensively making for war; for how reproachfully inconsistent would it be, to refuse an active compliance with warlike measures; and, at the same time, not to hesitate to enrich ourselves by the commerce and other circumstances dependent on war!" Friends, it is an awful thing to stand forth to the nation as the advocates of inviolable peace; and our testimony loses its efficacy in proportion to the want of consistency in any. And we think we are at this time peculiarly called to let our light shine with clearness, on account of the lenity shown us by government, and the readiness of magistrates to afford us all legal relief under suffering. And we can serve our country in no way more availingly, nor more acceptable to him who holds its prosperity at his disposal, than by contributing all that in us lies, to increase the number of meek humble and self-denying Christians.

From the same source, from which naturally springs, not only our testimony against war, but an unblemished conduct towards our government and our countrymen, namely, obedience to the law of Christ, arises also that stream of love to the brotherhood, which, if suffered to flow in our hearts with unobstructed course, would bear away all malice and guile, and cause all complaints of tale bearing and detraction to cease in our borders. O the precious care that attends the mind in which Christian charity is become habitual! Charity, saith the apostle, "hopeth all things."* It divulges not the faults of others, because, in its unbounded hope, it desires their removal without exposure. For the mind in which it dwells, ascribes its own preservation, and the cleansing of its former sins, to the unbounded love of God in Christ Jesus; and it prays that all may partake of the same benefit. How opposite that disposition, which delights to report evil, and to accuse! Shun it, dear Friends, as the poison of asps. Even the sacred writings emphatically denominate the grand adversary of mankind by the name of Accuser of the brethren. "Follow," therefore, "peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord: looking diligently, lest any man fail of the grace of God; lest any root of bitterness springing up, trouble you, and thereby many be defiled."‖

Now, dear Friends, you who know the truth, and have experienced, in good degree, that it hath set you free from that to which you were by nature in bondage, relax not your attention to its gentle monitions: lest, while you are "busy here and there," you let any thing escape that is appointed for destruction. Such are all the practices and dispositions which prevent you from becoming fully "a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people: that ye should show forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light."† But a jealousy, may we not say a holy jealousy, hath attended our minds, that some, by not following on to know the Lord, have ceased to preserve over their children and dependants the prevailing authority of good example. Some also, by continuing to seek increasing possessions in this life, have led their descendants as well as themselves into closer connexion and fellowship with the spirit of the world.—Thus, frequently, in the next generation the traces of Christian simplicity and self-denied are lamentably defaced, and in the succeeding one, nearly obliterated. To this cause, in a great degree, may be ascribed the number of families amongst us who retain little but the name; an evil, of which, as the remedy is difficult, we fervently desire to prevent the increase. Lay it therefore to heart, beloved brethren, lest you should inadvertenly contribute to this already extensive grievance.

And O that we could awaken some of you, dear Youth, who have been educated in a liberty, which we deplore on your account, because we believe that the gospel of Christ doth not allow it—that we could awaken you to serious reflection! If your rest should, for a season, be disturbed by the sense of sin, of the danger of continuing in it, and of the future judgment which is its portion, you have no cause for utter dismay. Help is laid on One that is mighty. The sense of our transgression leads to prayer for his secret, but Almighty help; and as you are careful to close in with the inward intimations of his will, which are in fact the offers of his mercy, he will give you in due season "the oil of joy for mourning," and "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."‡

In the narrow compass of an annual epistle, we cannot address all the states in the society, nor speak to all the subjects for which we feel concern, since those subjects are not of a transient nature, we recommend, to Friends especially to our beloved youth occasionally to peruse again the epistles of former years; and not to lay by, as things of temporary concernment, those records of this Meeting's engagement to promote their present and eternal well being, and to hold up a testimony to the gospel of Christ Jesus. To him, therefore, who died for us, that "we should live together with him,"* we desire, dear Friends, to commend you.—"Farewell. Be perfect; be of good comfort; be of one mind; live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."†

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOHN MERRYWEATHER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

---

* An error occurred in stating the amount of sufferings reported last year: it appears that the sum was actually about 8900l.

** Isaiah, LXV 23.

* 1 Cor. xiii. 7.
‖ Heb. xii. 14, 15.
† 1 Peter ii. 9.
‡ Isaiah lxi. 3.

* 1 Thess. v. 10.
† 2 Cor. xiii. 2.

---

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Received by an arrival at New-York, in 35 days from Liverpool.—London dates to May 1, 1805.*

*ENGLAND.* LONDON, APRIL 26 1805.

AN article from Augsburgs dated April 7, states, that letters had been received there from Vienna, announcing the capture of Belgrade, by the insurgents of Servia.

Yesterday in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt gave notice of his intention, on Monday, to move for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the Expenditure of the Army. Also, for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Powers of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry. Mr. Whitebread likewise announced his intention of making a Motion on his Majesty's answer, on receiving the Resolutions of the 8th of April. It will be of a similar tendency with that which he withdrew on the 10th.

A debate not very animated or entertaining, but certainly very important, took place on the further proceedings that are to be adopted, in regard to Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter. The Opposition wished that the whole of the Tenth Report should be referred to a Select Committee, giving up for the present the idea of legal proceedings for an account as inadequate to the end; but reserving to themselves the right to move them, should the result of a Committee justify that course. The Ministerial side were desirous to take from the Committee, in the first instance, the cognizance of Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, as debtors to the public, preferring the proceeding in equity, at the instance of the Attorney-General, against them; at the same time they contended, that if necessary, the powers of the Committee might be enlarged. On the motion of Mr. Whitebread, for a large committee, and Mr. Pitt's amendment, which went to define the powers of the committee, a division took place, in which the members were:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the amendment | 229 |
| For Mr. Whitebread's motion | 151 |
| Majority | 78 |

April 27.

We have received Dutch papers to a late date. From the statements they give, it would appear that great activity prevails in the ports of Holland, and the expedition against this country, is against spoken of as an event that will shortly take place. Three ships of the line have been equipped and put in commission. A new 74 gun ship, named the Regulus, was launched at L'Orient, on the 13th instant.

The King of Spain has formally recognized Bonaparte as King of Italy.

April 28.

*From the London Gazette, of April 27.*

"The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the ports of Cadiz and St. Lucar; and that, from this time, all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

The sailing of the Toulon fleet, which took place on the 30th ult. was allowed to appear in the Paris papers on the 10th. A letter on this subject from Paris says—"The Toulon fleet consists of eleven sail of the line, four of 80 guns, six frigates, and two corvettes. They have three thousand land-troops on board. Their first object is said to be, to attack the small English squadron under Sir John Orde, off Cadiz, to form a junction with the fleet at Cadiz, and then to sail with their united force against Nelson, whose fleet has for a good while past quitted the neighbourhood of Toulon. In order to engage the attention of the English in the North and in the Channel, the Brest fleet came out of port, and the Boulogne flotilla came into the Road. We expect to hear shortly too of the united squadrons at Ferrol putting to sea."

Government has at length received official accounts of the above fleet having passed the Streights of Gibraltar on the 9th inst. The Donegal of 84 guns was a head, and the Sophia sloop of war astern, watching the enemy. The Felgard frigate went to Ferrol, the Sir John Colpoys schooner to the Brest fleet, and a purchased fast sailing brig was dispatched immediately from Gibraltar in quest of Lord Nelson. The general opinion at Gibraltar was that the French fleet was bound to the West Indies; but there are reasons to suppose it rather bound for the East-Indies.

In consequence of the above intelligence, orders were last night sent off to Ireland, to stop for the present the sailing of the Cork fleet.

Dispatches have also been sent off to be forwarded in a fast sailing vessel, to Sir John Craig.

The Expedition which sailed on the 20th inst. is said to consist of 50 vessels, with 5000 troops on board, and very large quantities of ammunition, ordnance and stores of every description. The armament was to be strengthened by a part of the blockading squadron off Brest.

The following Reports were currently in circulation yesterday, viz.

That on Saturday last Viscount Sidmouth resigned the Presidency of the Council;—at the same time, the Earl of Buckinghamshire resigned also the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster; and Mr. Vansittart the Chief Secretaryship of the State for Ireland, on the duties of which office he had entered only the preceding day. Sir Evan Nepean has also resigned his seat at the Board of Admiralty. The causes which led to these unexpected resignations are, of course, variously related; but the following statement we have reason to believe, will be found the principal, and tolerably authentic:

That Lord Sidmouth, after the recent resolutions of the House of Commons not only declined giving any further support to the measures in favour of Lord Melville, but is said to have pressed in the Cabinet the necessity of the erasure of Lord M's name from the list of his Majesty's Privy Councellors. He found himself, however, in a minority of one upon this question. It was afterwards proposed to prosecute a further enquiry into the conduct of a prior Ex Naval Minister, on the ground of the Eleventh Report, which Lord Sidmouth opposed; but on this point also he was ultimately in a similar minority. The absence of his Lordship's friends from the House of Commons on Friday night's debate is supposed to have been the result of these Cabinet schisms, as Mr. Pitt was informed by letter that night, that his Lordship could no longer form a part of the administration. A similar intimation was sent to his Majesty at Windsor.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Mr. Vansittart sent in their resignations at the same time. No reason has been assigned for Sir Evan Nepean quitting his seat at the Admiralty, nor do we think it connected with the general rupture above stated: but arise from whatever cause it may, the public will have to regret the loss of his able, and efficient services.

That there have been some differences in the Cabinet we have no doubt; but, just after this Paper was at press, we learnt that they had been adjusted.

Four Spanish frigates, with treasure from America, are stated to have recently fallen into the hands of the squadron blockading Cadiz.

May 1.

We yesterday stated, in a part of our impression, that accounts had been received of the town of the Toulon fleet having got into Cadiz, and effected a junction with the Spanish division in that port. This intelligence we now understand, was brought by the Hebegard, of 36 guns, Lord Mark Ker, which arrived from Cadiz on Sunday evening at Plymouth with dispatches for government. It is further stated that Sir John Orde, with five sail of the line, fell in with the combined fleet, and had an engagement with them; but in consequence of his inferiority was obliged to sheer off. We do not vouch for the truth of this statement, but it is probable, as the fleet passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 9th inst.

It is likewise said, that Lord Nelson with his whole fleet, was at anchor in Tetuan Roads, where he was blockading the Toulon squadron; similar accounts have been brought to Plymouth by the Sirius, of 36 guns.

The following article, relative to the Toulon squadron, was yesterday posted at Lloyd's.

"A Letter has been received at the Admiralty from Lord Gardner, inclosing a copy of one from Vice-Admiral Sir John Orde to his Majesty's minister at Lisbon. It appears that on the afternoon of the 9th inst. the Toulon squadron stood close to the bay of Cadiz, and had nearly brought the British Admiral to action."

The King has been pleased to appoint William Bligh, Esq. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the settlement of New-South-Wales.

A delegation from the town of Liverpool has prevailed upon the Lords of the Treasury to put that port upon the same footing as the port of London, in regard to the Warehousing System, without requiring new docks or warehouses to be constructed for that purpose. Thirty-four warehouses, which have been tendered, are to be immediately licensed.

## BY THE MAILS.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

HE commercial concerns of Mr. Crowninshield having utterly precluded ossibility of his serving his country in apacity of Secretary of the Navy; the Robert Smith, Esq. has consented to re- by his former situation at the head of Department. In consequence, the of Attorney-General of the United remains to be filled up; John Thomp- Mason, Esq. acting in the mean time in haracter by special authority.

private letters from Paris, we learn Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, has ed to Mr. Livingston, late minister e United States to the French Court, lf of the Academy of Arts, established city, and of which his Majesty is an ry member, a very valuable collection, ed at fifty thousand livres, 10,000 .

understand that information was re- yesterday, from the southward, that ench and Spanish fleets had arrived off .

ounts from the Mediterreanean, state, ibraltar was tranquil, and had lately d a reinforcement of 2000 troops England. The Spaniards keep an ure it; but have not attempted any

June 16.

er from a mercantile house in Bal- another in this city, dated June "Accounts are just received here combined Spanish and French fleets rived in the West-Indies.

following paragraph was published in timore Evening Post of Wednesday ; but as the papers of Thursday and morning are silent upon the subject, not mention even an arrival from any it may be placed to the same ac- most of our recent reports.

e stop the press to say, it is report- the Toulon and Cadiz fleets are t Martinique—we understand the nce comes by a vessel from thence rived not two hours since."

BOSTON, June 11.

*Spain and the United States.*

days since we published an article bon, stating that the American nego- Aranjuez, in Spain, was not likely inate satisfactorily;—And in our nserted a report from Paris, that the had declared that "Spain neither *should* satisfy the American claims ."

We now learn from Phila- hat information has been received ty from Madrid, that the Spanish ent will not discharge any of the luded to; and that discussions of so nature have taken place between RROR, the American Envoy, and ish Court, that it was expected he on leave the kingdom.

*TOULON FLEET, &c.*

ve a report from Porto-Rico, that Government brig arrived there 15th of May, which sailed 18 days y with the combined French and eets, (consisting of 19 sail of the line, r 12 frigates,) and parted with them ard of Barbadoes. This informa- be correct, if the fleets sailed from the 14th of April, as has been It is known that Lord NELSON had Gibraltar on the 22d of April—12 the Toulon fleet entered the ocean. It is therefore probable ered a wrong course in pursuit of eneuve.

# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1805.

late arrival at New-York, from we have a few articles of French hich appear to have been derived very respectable, though private The intelligence states, "That eror Napoleon had caused it to be to Gen. Armstrong, the American that the Spanish government can- *shall not*, pay the demands of the States at present; but that the long American claims against France, be brought to an immediate conclu- serving three millions of livres for ment of those not yet proved. In ence of which, Gen. Armstrong had otice to the claimants, at Paris, that ready to draw on the American ment for the amount of their awards; Emperor had declared himself against American Consuls to reside in the Colonies; and that Mr. Livingston, American Minister.) had been pre- ith a Portrait of the Emperor Na- in a gold box, elegantly set in dia- said to cost 45 000 francs, (upwards o dollars,) and a flattering letter by the Emperor's order, expressive igh esteem and friendship.

accounts from France, represent the f the Markets for West-India pro- s, to be very dull and unpromising.

ELLIOT'S LETTERS.—Mr. Elliot's letters to his constituents have deservedly excited great attention, particularly throughout New-England. These letters were apparently directed by an honest and independent mind, and they disclose truths of a very interesting and solemn nature—truths which naturally strike the public ear more forcibly, as coming from a man belonging to the same political party with those leading characters who, in effect, are accused by him, of exorbitant ambition and Jacobinical violence.

Independent of the personal character of Mr. Elliot and the high rank he has obtained in Society, there are powerful reasons for reposing a confident reliance on the truth of his representations.

1. His personal interest was intimately connected with the interests of the party whose leaders he has exposed. His feelings had been enlisted on their side; and there seemingly could have been nothing short of a firm conviction of duty that could have induced him to have borne public testimony against them.

The bias of mere personal interest would have led him to conceal rather than divulge the ambitious views of his associates, and to obtain a share with them in the monopoly of power. Therefore the presumption is that he sacrificed considerations of a private or personal nature, to a high sense of duty.

2. Mr. Elliot well knew that by exposing the ambitious and corrupt views of certain leaders of his party, he was exposing his own political character to public proscription. He must have been well aware that he was disturbing a nest of hornets, which would assail him with their stings. He must have been aware that in most of the democratic papers throughout the country he would be denounced as an apostate from real republicanism, and that his honest independence would never meet with cordial forgiveness from men who "feel power, and forget right." This fearful apprehension has staggered minds of less firmness. Several of the democratic members of congress, both in and out of New-England, have privately expressed the anguish of discontent at the overbearing manner and violent measures of certain leaders of their party; but, fearing the lash, they have prudently "pocketed their resentment." They have scowled and shaken their heads and shrugged their shoulders, and in low whispers have expressed their pointed disapprobation of the views and measures of certain leaders of their party, particularly the Virginian nabobs; but they dare not expose themselves to jacobinical fury by a public avowal of their feelings and sentiments. Elliot, "putting his life in his hands," has come boldly into the field, and has openly attacked the haughty Goliah that threatens destruction to the nation's liberties.—Under these circumstances who can suspect the honesty of his motives or the truth of his narrative.

3. The rage against Elliot, occasioned by the publication of his letters, has vented itself merely in personal abuse. Of what consequence is it to the public whether Mr. Elliot be a third party man or a no party man, whether he sprung from a rich or a poor family, whether he had been a "*sergeant*," or a colonel in the army, whether he had a public or a private education, whether he be a young man or an old and experienced Statesman, whether he be vain or insensible of his own talents? What is all this to the purpose? The only question that nearly concerns the public is, whether Mr. Elliot's statement of facts be *correct*. Until this statement be refuted, the public have a right to believe it true, and if true, it is worthy of the deep and solemn consideration of all well wishers to the interest and welfare of the country, and particularly of the freemen of New-England, to whichever political party they may belong.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this State commenced their June Sessions in this town, by adjournment.—Very little business of an interesting or important nature, has yet been laid before them;—the time of the General Assembly having been principally occupied in the trial and disposal of private petitions, and on business of a local nature. —A memorial on behalf of the incorporated Banks in this State, praying that the law imposing a tax of one-third per cent. on their capital, might be repealed, was laid before the House, and, after a lengthy and animated debate thereon, was finally rejected by a very large majority.

DANIEL CHAMPLIN, Esq. of Exeter, was elected 3d Senator, in the room of JAMES HELME, Esq. who resigned.

The Assembly will rise this day.

It seems to be generally agreed on, that Mr. Jefferson is really to hold the office of President no longer than his present term.—The *Aurora*. has given to the report its stamp of credence, and hence all doubts on this head are removed. The Candidates which have already been named for the next presidential election in 1808, are the Hon. James Madison, the present Secretary of State, Mr. John Randolph, the celebrated manager of impeachments, and head tinker of the Constitution, and the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, late Minister in France. What other names we shall have occasion to add to this list of disinterested patriots, we know not; but if Pennsylvania is to furnish the American people with a specimen of democratic principles and republican consistency—we shall not be surprised to find, at the end of Mr. Jefferson's present term, that instead of quarrelling about the man who shall fill the presidential office, they will find it difficult to determine whether we really have a national federative government or not.

*Boston Gazette.*

## INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

Capt. Connell, of the brig Mary, arrived at New-York from Surinam, in the bearer of a proclamation issued at Surinam by W. C. Hughes, Brigadier General, and Lieutenant-Governor, dated April 24, 1805; wherein he admits the importation, in neutral vessels, of the following articles, from the 29th of April for four months, viz. tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, staves, heading boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort; mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and live stock of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort.—Rum, and molasses are allowed for exportation to the full amount of imported cargoes, on paying a duty of 4 per cent. on imports, and 3 per cent. on exports. No other articles than those above specified can be introduced, under pain of forfeiting the vessels thus attempting to contravene the laws of navigation.

## OFFICIAL.

*CHEVALIER DE FORONDA,*

CONSUL GENERAL from His Catholic Majesty to the United States, informs the Merchants and Traders whom it may concern—That the Intendant of the Havanna writes him, under the 11th ultimo, that neutral vessels bound for said port, or any other in the Island of Cuba, shall have the Manifest of their cargoes duly certified by His Majesty's respective Consuls; and that instructions to that end have been transmitted to the different ports of entry for the *most exact* compliance therewith.

JOSEPH WISEMAN,
*Vice-Consul of his Catholic Majesty.*
*Newport, 14th June, 1805.*

The extensive Rope-Walks, in Philadelphia, belonging to Messrs. Snowden and North, have recently been consumed by fire.

Advices are received at Philadelphia of a contagious fever having again appeared at Malaga, where, and in other ports of Spain, it had already made great ravages.

*From the* CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* COURIER, *of May* 29, 1805.

On the 2d of April last, at Newport, R. I. departed this life, at a very advanced age, the Hon. DAVID OLYPHANT, Esq. This gentleman was for many years an eminent physician and surgeon, in this city. He was among the earliest and most zealous patriots of the American Revolution—he served with distinguished reputation, in the highest civil appointments, at its commencement; and continued to do so, until he was called to the office of Director-General of the Southern Army, which he discharged with the highest honor, integrity, and ability, until the surrender of Charleston, when he became a prisoner of war. After the peace, he was repeatedly the faithful and much-approved Representative of the Parish of St. George, Dorchester, in the Senate of this State. In the year 1787, being in extreme bad health, he went to Newport, where he recovered, and shortly afterwards married the amiable Miss Vernon, of that place; since which he remained a citizen there, until the close of his life. Still, however, will he continue to live in the remembrance of those who knew him—and the annals of our country will teach succeeding generations, to stamp a high value upon his character. In private life, he was no less meritorious—an easy, polite, well-bred gentleman; the agreeable, cheerful, and instructive companion; he was always sure to command the esteem and regard of society, according to the proportion of their acquaintance with him; and those who knew him best, valued him most. The suavity of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart, were constantly prompting him to do good, and to extend all the happiness he could, not only to his own family, but to others, whenever the opportunity presented itself. He has left a widow, a son, a daughter, and a grand-daughter, besides a numerous train of friends and acquaintances, to lament, and deeply to regret, that he could no longer remain among them.

DIED.—At Warren, on the 31st ult. Mrs. *Mary Allen*, consort of Mr. Paschal Allen, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Groade, in the 23d year of her age.

—In this town, on Wednesday evening last, in the 19th year of his age, Mr. *John Harper*, of Alexandria, (Virginia.)


LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED English Letter-Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,—VERY LOW.

*June 7, 1805.*


## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport, June 14.*

ENTERED, *from*

Schooner Wm. & Margaret, Fitch, Havana
Sloop Hornets, Earl, New-York
Ship Rose-in-Bloom, Burdick, Ditto
Marit, Jackson, Havanna

CLEARED, *for*

Brig Trial, Gardner, Mozambique
Snow Mary, Lawton, Africa
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, New-York
Brig Adventure, Chace, Havanna


## BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on Monday the 1st Day of July next, to such Persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein, on the 21st Day of this present Month of June, and according to the Stock standing in their Names in the said Books on the said 22d Day of June.

*By Order of the President and Directors,*
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*
*Newport, June 14, 1805.*

*NEW GOODS.*

## SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

*At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,*

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linens
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, June 14, 1805.*

## BOWEN & ENNIS

*Offer for SALE,*

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality: and three thousand bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Likewise Turk's-Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.

*Newport, June 14, 1805.*

## GODFREY WENWOOD

*HAS FOR SALE,*

*On the most reasonable Terms,*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

*Newport, August 9, 1804.*

## PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

D. MELVILL,

BEGS leave to present his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the very handsome encouragement they have afforded him in the *Profile line*—and flatters himself, that the accuracy of his likenesses, the neatness of his enameling on glass, the general satisfaction he has given, and his best endeavours to please, will merit and ensure a continuance of their favours.

He has removed his Pentigraph, &c. from the room he lately occupied, to a more commodious situation—one door East (No. 2, Pelham-Street) directly opposite Mr. *Townsend's* Coffee-House; where attendance will be given every day, Sundays excepted, from Nine o'clock in the morning till Nine at night.

Profile likenesses in paper, or elegantly enameled on glass, warranted correct, at the usual prices.

He has on hand, a great variety of very handsome gilt and burnished profile frames, very low.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk, wishes to take a Child to suckle.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Newport, June 14, 1805.*

BONNET PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury by the Dozen or single Ream—*cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.*

*Newport, April 5.*

## BY THE MAILS.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

THE commercial concerns of Mr. Crowninshield having utterly precluded the possibility of his serving his country in the capacity of Secretary of the Navy; the Hon. Robert Smith, Esq. has consented to re-occupy his former situation at the head of that Department. In consequence, the office of Attorney-General of the United States remains to be filled up; John Thompson, Mason, Esq. acting in the mean time in that character by special authority.

By private letters from Paris, we learn that his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, has presented to Mr. Livingston, late minister from the United States to the French Court, on behalf of the Academy of Arts, established in this city, and of which his Majesty is an honorary member, a very valuable collection, estimated at fifty thousand livres, 10,000 dollars.

We understand that information was received yesterday, from the southward, that the French and Spanish fleets had arrived off Jamaica.

Accounts from the Mediterreanean, state, that Gibraltar was tranquil, and had lately received a reinforcement of 2000 troops from England. The Spaniards keep an army before it; but have not attempted any thing.

June 10.

A letter from a mercantile house in Baltimore to another in this city, dated June 6th, says, "Accounts are just received here that the combined Spanish and French fleets have arrived in the West-Indies.

The following paragraph was published in the Baltimore Evening Post of Wednesday evening; but as the papers of Thursday and Friday morning are silent upon the subject, and do not mention even an arrival from any quarter, it may be placed to the same account as most of our recent reports.

"We stop the press to say, it is reported that the Toulon and Cadiz fleets are arrived at Martinique—we understand the intelligence comes by a vessel from thence direct, arrived not two hours since."

BOSTON, June 11.

*Spain and the United States.*

A few days since we published an article from Lisbon, stating that the American negociation at Aranjuez, in Spain, was not likely to terminate satisfactorily;—And in our last we inserted a report from Paris, that the Emperor had declared that "Spain neither could nor *should* satisfy the American claims at present." We now learn from Philadelphia, that information has been received in that city from Madrid, that the Spanish Government will not discharge any of the claims alluded to; and that discussions of so serious a nature have taken place between Mr. MUNROE, the American Envoy, and the Spanish Court, that it was expected he would soon leave the kingdom.

*TOULON FLEET, &c.*

We have a report from Porto-Rico, that a Spanish Government brig arrived there about the 15th of May, which sailed 18 days in company with the combined French and Spanish fleets, (consisting of 19 sail of the line, and 16 or 12 frigates,) and parted with them to windward of Barbadoes. This information may be correct, if the fleets sailed from Cadiz on the 14th of April, as has been stated. It is known that Lord NELSON had not passed Gibraltar on the 22d of April—12 days after the Toulon fleet entered the Atlantic ocean. It is therefore probable he had steered a wrong course in pursuit of Ad. Villeneuve.

# NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1805.

By a late arrival at New-York, from Nantz, we have a few articles of French news, which appear to have been derived through very respectable, though private sources. The intelligence states, "That the Emperor Napoleon had caused it to be notified to Gen. Armstrong, the American Minister, that the Spanish government cannot, nor *shall not*, pay the demands of the United States at present; but that the long pending American claims against France, should be brought to an immediate conclusion, reserving three millions of livres for the payment of those not yet proved. In consequence of which, Gen. Armstrong had given notice to the claimants, at Paris, that he was ready to draw on the American Government for the amount of their awards; that the Emperor had declared himself against allowing American Consuls to reside in the French Colonies; and that Mr. Livingston, (the late American Minister,) had been presented with a Portrait of the Emperor Napoleon, in a gold box, elegantly set in diamonds, said to cost 45 000 francs, (upwards of 8000 dollars,) and a flattering letter, written by the Emperor's order, expressive of his high esteem and friendship.

Late accounts from France, represent the state of the Markets for West-India productions, to be very dull and unpromising.

ELLIOT'S LETTERS.—Mr. Elliot's letters to his constituents have deservedly excited great attention, particularly throughout New-England. These letters were apparently directed by an honest and independent mind, and they disclose truths of a very interesting and solemn nature—truths which naturally strike the public ear more forcibly, as coming from a man belonging to the same political party with those leading characters who, in effect, are accused by him, of exorbitant ambition and Jacobinical violence.

Independent of the personal character of Mr. Elliot and the high rank he has obtained in Society, there are powerful reasons for reposing a confident reliance on the truth of his representations.

1. His personal interest was intimately connected with the interests of the party whose leaders he has exposed. His feelings had been enlisted on their side; and there seemingly could have been nothing short of a firm conviction of duty that could have induced him to have borne public testimony against them.

The bias of mere personal interest would have led him to conceal rather than divulge the ambitious views of his associates, and to obtain a share with them in the monopoly of power. Therefore the presumption is that he sacrificed considerations of a private or personal nature, to a high sense of duty.

2. Mr. Elliot well knew that by exposing the ambitious and corrupt views of certain leaders of his party, he was exposing his own political character to public proscription. He must have been well aware that he was disturbing a nest of hornets, which would assail him with their stings. He must have been aware that in most of the democratic papers throughout the country he would be denounced as an apostate from real republicanism, and that his honest independence would never meet with cordial forgiveness from men who "feel power, and forget right." This fearful apprehension has staggered minds of less firmness. Several of the democratic members of congress, both in and out of New-England, have privately expressed the anguish of discontent at the overbearing manner and violent measures of certain leaders of their party; but, fearing the lash, they have prudently "pocketed their resentment." They have scowled and shaken their heads and shrugged their shoulders, and in low whispers have expressed their pointed disapprobation of the views and measures of certain leaders of their party, particularly the Virginian nabobs; but they dare not expose themselves to jacobinical fury by a public avowal of their feelings and sentiments. Elliot, "putting his life in his hands," has come boldly into the field, and has openly attacked the haughty Goliah that threatens destruction to the nation's liberties.—Under these circumstances who can suspect the honesty of his motives or the truth of his narrative.

3. The rage against Elliot, occasioned by the publication of his letters, has vented itself merely in personal abuse. Of what consequence is it to the public whether Mr. Elliot be a third party man or a no party man, whether he sprung from a rich or a poor family, whether he had been a "*sergeant*," or a colonel in the army, whether he had a public or a private education, whether he be a young man or an old and experienced Statesman, whether he be vain or insensible of his own talents? What is all this to the purpose? The only question that nearly concerns the public is, whether Mr. Elliot's statement of facts be correct. Until this statement be refuted, the public have a right to believe it true, and if true, it is worthy of the deep and solemn consideration of all well wishers to the interest and welfare of the country, and particularly of the freemen of New-England, to whichever political party they may belong.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this State commenced their June Sessions in this town, by adjournment.—Very little business of an interesting or important nature, has yet been laid before them;—the time of the General Assembly having been principally occupied in the trial and disposal of private petitions, and on business of a local nature.—A memorial on behalf of the incorporated Banks in this State, praying that the law imposing a tax of one-third per cent. on their capital, might be repealed, was laid before the House, and, after a lengthy and animated debate thereon, was finally rejected by a very large majority.

DANIEL CHAMPLIN, Esq. of Exeter, was elected 3d Senator, in the room of JAMES HELME, Esq. who resigned.

The Assembly will rise this day.

It seems to be generally agreed on, that Mr. Jefferson is really to hold the office of President no longer than his present term.—The *Aurora*, has given to the report its stamp of credence, and hence all doubts on this head are removed. The Candidates which have already been named for the next presidential election in 1808, are the Hon. James Madison, the present Secretary of State, Mr. John Randolph, the celebrated manager of impeachments, and head tinker of the Constitution, and the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, late Minister in France. What other names we shall have occasion to add to this list of disinterested patriots, we know not; but if Pennsylvania is to furnish the American people with a specimen of democratic principles and republican consistency, we shall not be surprised to find, at the end of Mr. Jefferson's present term, that instead of quarrelling about the man who shall fill the presidential office, they will find it difficult to determine whether we really have a national federative government or not.

*Boston Gazette.*

## INTERESTING TO MERCHANTS.

Capt. Connell, of the brig Mary, arrived at New-York, from Surinam, is the bearer of a proclamation issued at Surinam by W. C. Hughes, Brigadier General, and Lieutenant-Governor, dated April 24, 1805; wherein he admits the importation, in neutral vessels, of the following articles, from the 29th of April for four months, viz. tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, staves, heading boards, timber, shingles, and lumber of any sort; mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and live stock of any sort; bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort.—Rum and molasses are allowed for exportation to the full amount of imported cargoes, on paying a duty of 4 per cent. on imports, and 3 per cent. on exports. No other articles than those above specified can be introduced, under pain of forfeiting the vessels thus attempting to contravene the laws of navigation.

## OFFICIAL.

*CHEVALIER DE FORONDA,*

CONSUL GENERAL from His Catholic Majesty to the United States, informs the Merchants and Traders whom it may concern—That the Intendant of the Havanna writes him under the 11th ultimo, that neutral vessels bound for said port, or any other in the Island of Cuba, shall have the Manifest of their cargoes duly certified by His Majesty's respective Consuls; and that instructions to that end have been transmitted to the different ports of entry for the *most exact* compliance therewith.

JOSEPH WISEMAN,
*Vice-Consul of his Catholic Majesty.*
*Newport, 14th June, 1805.*

The extensive Rope-Walks, in Philadelphia, belonging to Messrs. Snowden and North, have recently been consumed by fire.

Advices are received at Philadelphia of a contagious fever having again appeared at Malaga, where, and in other ports of Spain, it had already made great ravages.

*From the* CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* COURIER, *of May* 29, 1805.

On the 2d of April last, at Newport, R. I. departed this life, at a very advanced age, the Hon. DAVID OLYPHANT, Esq. This gentleman was for many years an eminent physician and surgeon, in this city. He was among the earliest and most zealous patriots of the American Revolution—he served with distinguished reputation, in the highest civil appointments, at its commencement; and continued to do so, until he was called to the office of Director-General of the Southern Army, which he discharged with the highest honor, integrity, and ability, until the surrender of Charleston, when he became a prisoner of war. After the peace, he was repeatedly the faithful and much-approved Representative of the Parish of St. George, Dorchester, in the Senate of this State. In the year 1787, being in extreme bad health, he went to Newport, where he recovered, and shortly afterwards married the amiable Miss Vernon, of that place; since which he remained a citizen there, until the close of his life. Still, however, will he continue to live in the remembrance of those who knew him—and the annals of our country will teach succeeding generations, to stamp a high value upon his character. In private life, he was no less meritorious—an easy, polite, well-bred gentleman; the agreeable, cheerful, and instructive companion; he was always sure to command the esteem and regard of society, according to the proportion of their acquaintance with him; and those who knew him best, valued him most. The suavity of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart, were constantly prompting him to do good, and to extend all the happiness he could, not only to his own family, but to others, whenever the opportunity presented itself. He has left a widow, a son, a daughter, and a grand-daughter, besides a numerous train of friends and acquaintances, to lament, and deeply to regret, that he could no longer remain among them.

DIED.—At Warren, on the 31st ult. Mrs. *Mary Allen*, consort of Mr. Paschal Allen, and eldest daughter of Mr. John Croade, in the 23d year of her age.

—In this town, on Wednesday evening last, in the 19th year of his age, Mr. *John Harper*, of Alexandria, (Virginia.)


LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED English Letter-Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,—VERY LOW.

*June 7, 1805.*


CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport June 14.*

ENTERED,

Schooner Wm. & Margaret, Finch, Havan
Sloop Huntress, Earl, New-Y
Ship Rose-in-Bloom, Burdick, Di
Maria, Jackson, Havan

CLEARED,

Brig Trial, Gardner, Mozamb
Snow Mary, Lawton, Afri
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, New-Yo
Brig Adventure, Chace, Havann


BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified That in Pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi annual Dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on Monday the 1st Day of July next, to such Persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein, on the 22d Day of this present Month of June, and according to the Stock standing in their Names in the said Books on the said 22d Day of June.

*By Order of the President and Directors,*
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*
*Newport, June 14, 1805.*

*NEW GOODS.*

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
*At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,*

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linens
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, June 14, 1805.*

BOWEN & ENNIS
*Offer for SALE,*

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality: and three thousand bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the Brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Likewise Turk's Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.

*Newport, June 14, 1805.*

GODFREY WENWOOD
*HAS FOR SALE,*
*On the most reasonable Terms,*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

*Newport, August 9, 1804.*

PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

D. MELVILL,

BEGS leave to present his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the very handsome encouragement they have afforded him in the *Profile line*—and flatters himself, that the accuracy of his likenesses, the neatness of his enameling on glass, the general satisfaction he has given, and his best endeavours to please, will merit and ensure a continuance of their favours.

He has removed his Pentigraph, &c. from the room he lately occupied, to a more commodious situation—one door East (No. 2, Pelham-Street) directly opposite Mr. *Townsend's* Coffee-House; where attendance will be given every day, Sundays excepted, from Nine o'clock in the morning till Nine at night.

Profile likenesses in paper, or elegantly enameled on glass, warranted correct, at the usual prices.

He has on hand, a great variety of very handsome gilt and burnished profile frames, very low.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk, wishes to take a Child to suckle.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*Newport, June 14, 1805.*

BONNET PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

WRAPPING-PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury by the Dozen or single Ream—*cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.*

*Newport, April 5.*

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

### ELEGIAC SONNET,

*INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF*

M. M. HAYS, Esq.

HERE sleep'st, thou, *Man of Soul!*—thy spirit flown,
How dark and tenantless it's defert clay!
Cold is that heart, which throbb'd at forrow's moan,
Untun'd that tongue, which charm'd the focial day!

Where now the *wit*, by generous roughneſs grac'd?
Or *friendſhip*'s accent, kindling as it fell?
Or *bounty*'s ſtealing foot, whoſe ſtep, untrac'd,
Had watch'd pale *want*, and ſtor'd her famiſh'd cell!—

Alas, 'tis *all thou art!*—whoſe vigorous mind
Inſpiring force to *truth* and feeling gave:
Whoſe rich reſources equal powers combin'd
The *gay* to *brighten*, and *inſtruct* the *grave*.
Farewell, adieu! ſweet peace thy vigils keep,
For *pilgrim virtue* ſojourns here to weep.

BY A FRIEND.

### TWO SUNDAY HYMNS,

*Adapted to a Movement of* PLEYEL'S.

### HYMN,

BEFORE MORNING SERVICE.

I.

AGAIN the Day returns of holy reſt,
Which, when he made the world, *Jehovah* bleſt;
When, like his own, he bade our labour ceaſe,
And all be Piety, and all be Peace.

II.

While impious Men deſpiſe the ſage Decree,
From "vain Deceit, and falſe Philoſophy;"
Let us its wiſdom own, its bleſſings feel,
Receive with gratitude, perform with zeal.

III.

Let us devote this conſecrated Day
To learn his will, and all we learn obey;
In pure Religion's hallow'd duties ſhare,
And join in Penitence, and join in Prayer.

IV.

So ſhall the God of Mercy, pleas'd, receive
That only tribute, Man has pow'r to give;
So ſhall we hear, while fervently we raiſe
Our Choral Harmony in Hymns of Praiſe.

V.

CHORUS.

FATHER of HEAVEN, in whom our hopes confide,
Whoſe pow'r defends us, and whoſe precepts guide;
In Life our Guardian, and in Death our Friend,
Glory ſupreme be thine, till time ſhall end.

### HYMN,

BEFORE EVENING SERVICE.

I.

SOON will the evening Star with ſilver ray
Shed its mild luſtre on this ſacred Day:
Reſume we then, e'er Sleep and Silence reign,
The rites that Holineſs and Heav'n ordain.

II.

Still let each awful Truth our thoughts engage,
That ſhines reveal'd on Inſpiration's page:
Nor thoſe bleſt hours in vain amuſements waſte
Which all, who laviſh, ſhall lament at laſt.

III.

Here humbly let us hope our Maker's ſmile
Will crown with meet ſucceſs our weekly toil;
And here, on each returning Sabbath join
In Prayer, in Penitence, and Praiſe divine.

IV.

CHORUS.

FATHER of HEAVEN, in whom our hopes confide,
Whoſe pow'r defends us, and whoſe precepts guide;
In Life our Guardian, and in Death our Friend,
Glory ſupreme be thine, till time ſhall end!

## SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. XXXVI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

"*TO err ſometimes, is nature; to rectify error is always glory,*" ſaid the illuſtrious Waſhington, as he extended his hand to a man whom he had offended, and acknowledged he had been in the wrong. Did we all feel the truth of this ſentiment and ſee the nobleneſs of ſuch conduct, how much diſputing, contention, and wrangling might be avoided,—how much our happineſs might be encreaſed. But inſtead of confeſſing and retracting our faults, as did the magnanimous Waſhington, how many of us, after we have diſcovered our errors, ſtill cheriſh them, and roll them as ſweet morſels under our tongues! Our *pride* reſiſts the idea of acknowledging that we have been deceived or duped, and we had rather perſiſt forever in the wrong than confeſs we have ever been in it.

Such obſtinacy is, however, in the higheſt degree cenſurable. We are all liable to be led aſtray by the errors of our own imaginations, or the falſhoods, miſrepreſentations, and artifices of our fellow men.—This liability is the common lot of humanity. It is no crime. It is no diſgrace.—But after mature reflection, or better information, has diſcovered to us our error, then it is both criminal and diſgraceful not to abandon it and embrace the truth. Let thoſe who who have been deceived by artful and deſigning men, and who have been hitherto prevented by a *falſe ſhame* from acknowledging the deception, and turning from the error of their ways, remember the ſaying of Waſhington, "*To err ſometimes, is nature; to rectify error, is always glory.*"


GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
5 Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods, which will be ſold very low for Caſh, or approved credit.

Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

*Newport, May 17, 1805.*

DAVID WILLIAMS,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Eſſence of Spruce, by the large or ſmall quantity.

*Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.*

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point.—Alſo a Number of Window-Frames and Saſhes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewiſe 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has alſo for Sale, or to Let, a good Horſe and Chaiſe. JAMES MITCHELL.

*Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.*

NEW GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

*Have just Received*

A FRESH ſupply of Spring GOODS, which they are determined to ſell as low as can be any where purchaſed in Newport.

N. B. Among them are ſome very Cheap

Engliſh and India Calicoes.

*Newport, April 26, 1805.*

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

*At No. 156, Thames-Street,*

*Have on Hand, and now are ſelling, an excellent Aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and Grocery GOODS, conſiſting of*

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal-patent Cord.
Luteſtrings and Perſians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-ſkin and ſtuff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both Engliſh and American manufactured.

Hyſon, Young-Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Freſh Teas

Powder'd and Brown Eaſt and Weſt-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Caſſia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and
Ginger.

A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred buſhels of coarſe Exuma Salt, ſuitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.

*Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-Houſe, and Orchard thereon now in the poſſeſſion of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indiſputable title will be given and the terms of payment made eaſy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

*Newport, February 22, 1805.*

To be Sold, by

THOMAS DENNIS,

FIFTY Hogſheads of dried Cod-Fiſh, of the firſt Quality.
6000 Hogſhead Hoops.

*Newport, May 10, 1805.*

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

*Newport, April 12, 1802.*

*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

*Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.*

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

*Have just Received, and for SALE,*

FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality ſherry Wine.
21 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts ſouchong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-ſkin do.
6 half-cheſts Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do Ketchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.

A conſtant ſupply of Flour.

Alſo—As uſual, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, at Wholeſale and Retail.

*Newport, April 12, 1805.*

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

*Has just received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.*

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, Nov 10, 1804.*

WILLIAM CROOKE

*Offers for Sale*

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

JAMES MUMFORD,

*Sign of the* BEE-HIVE, *No.* 88, *Thames-Street,*

*Has just Received, from* BOSTON,

A LARGE, and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms: Among which are, laced Cambries; furniture Calicoes; table Cloths; coloured Cambrics; blue cotton Caſſimeres; Dimities; ſlate-coloured ſilk, black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs; India Cottons; black Crape; ladies and gentlemen's cotton Hoſe; gentlemen's ſilk Do; Engliſh and French ſilk Gloves; black Lace; white Do.; ſlate-coloured Satin, for cloaks; Marſeilles Quilting; Calimancoes; Durants; Ruffells; Broadcloths & Caſſimeres; double-mill'd black Do.; white and coloured Threads; Calicoes from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per yard—beſt Hyſon Tea; and a Variety of other Articles.

☞ One Trunk beſt kind Engliſh Kid, and black Morocco SHOES.

1000 pieces yellow Nankeens, Wholeſale and Retail.

*Newport, May 17, 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

*Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.*

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

*Wickford, March 19, 1805.*

GIBBS & CHANNING

*HAVE FOR SALE*

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Osnabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

*Newport, Dec 7, 1804.*

JUST RECEIVED,

*And for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,*

A QUANTITY of Foolſcap Writing-Paper, No. 1 and 2, as cheap by the large or ſmall quantity (and of as good a quality) as can be purchaſed in Newport.

*May 31, 1805.*

COME AND SEE.

*INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.*

JOHN BOURS, jun

*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh will be ſold very cheap

*Newport, May 24, 1805*

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, and other building thereon ſtanding:—The above Farm will be ſold in whole, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers:—For further particulars and terms apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

May 24, 1805.

*Wanted to Hire, immediately,*

A JOURNEYMAN BAKER.—One who underſtands his buſineſs will meet with good encouragement, on application to

G. WENWOOD.

*Newport, May 24, 1805.*

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted by Book-Account, to WILLIAM C. BARR, are hereby informed, That his Book-Debts are duly aſſigned to Meſſrs. BLODGET and POWER, of Providence, who by Power of Attorney are authorized to ſettle and diſcharge the ſaid debts; and for that purpoſe they have appointed the ſubſcriber their Agent, who requeſts immediate payment.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, May 24, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On the 25th of June next, at the Dwelling-House of* Job Thurſton, *in South-Kingstown, at* XI *o'Clock, A. M.*

ALL the Right the late Capt. ARNOLD HAZARD died ſeized of, in a certain FARM in ſaid South-Kingſtown, bounded northerly on land late Edward Hull's, weſterly on land of Joſeph Jenckes, ſoutherly on lands of Jeffry H. Browning and John Segar, eaſterly partly on land late Edward Hull's, and partly on the Salt-Pond, containing 64 acres; with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Store-Houſe, Crib, Cheeſe-Houſe and Stable.—For natural fertility of ſoil the ſaid tract is perhaps exceeded by none in South-Kingſtown—is only one mile from the ſea-ſhore, where any quantity of ſea-weed that may be neceſſary for the improvement of ſaid Farm can be had at five cents per cart-load; the Salt-Pond and ſea furniſh all the varieties of fiſhing and fowling our country affords.—Alſo will be ſold a Wood-Lot belonging to ſaid eſtate, containing 20 acres.—The ſaid tracts of land are under mortgage, and four years of redemption unexpired from the twenty-fifth of March laſt, which will divide the amount of the mortgage into as many payments to the purchaſer of the fee.—Conditions made known at the time and place of ſale.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers.

JAMES HELME,
JOHN B. DOCKRAY, } *Adm'rs*

*South-Kingstown, May 20, 1805.*

JOHN BAKER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

*Has for SALE on Commiſſion,*

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the beſt manner or ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

*ALSO*

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for ſhipping.

*LIKEWISE*

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

*Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.*

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April 19, 1805.*

*FOR SALE BY*

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

### ELEGIAC SONNET,

*INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF*

M. M. HAYS, Esq.

HERE sleep'ſt, thou, *Man of Soul!*—thy ſpirit flown,
How dark and tenantleſs it's deſert clay!
Cold is that heart, which throbb'd at ſorrow's moan,
Untun'd that tongue, which charm'd the ſocial day!

Where now the *wit*, by generous roughneſs grac'd?
Or *friendſhip*'s accent, kindling as it fell?
Or *bounty*'s ſtealing foot, whoſe ſtep, untrac'd,
Had watch'd pale *want*, and ſtor'd her famiſh'd cell!—

Alas, 'tis *all thou art!*—whoſe vigorous mind
Inſpiring force to *truth* and feeling gave:
Whoſe rich reſources equal powers combin'd
The *gay* to *brighten*, and *inſtruct* the *grave*.
Farewell, adieu! ſweet peace thy vigils keep,
For *pilgrim virtue* ſojourns here to weep.

BY A FRIEND.

### TWO SUNDAY HYMNS,

*Adapted to a Movement of* PLEYEL'S.

### HYMN,

BEFORE MORNING SERVICE.

I.

AGAIN the Day returns of holy reſt,
Which, when he made the world, *Jehovah* bleſt;
When, like his own, he bade our labour ceaſe,
And all be Piety, and all be Peace.

II

While impious Men deſpiſe the ſage Decree,
From "vain Deceit, and falſe Philoſophy;"
Let us its wiſdom own, its bleſſings feel,
Receive with gratitude, perform with zeal.

III.

Let us devote this conſecrated Day
To learn his will, and all we learn obey;
In pure Religion's hallow'd duties ſhare,
And join in Penitence, and join in Prayer.

IV.

So ſhall the God of Mercy, pleas'd, receive
That only tribute, Man has pow'r to give;
So ſhall we hear, while fervently we raiſe
Our Choral Harmony in Hymns of Praiſe.

V.

CHORUS.

FATHER of HEAVEN, in whom our hopes confide,
Whoſe pow'r defends us, and whoſe precepts guide;
In Life our Guardian, and in Death our Friend,
Glory ſupreme be thine, till time ſhall end.

### HYMN,

BEFORE EVENING SERVICE.

I.

SOON will the evening Star with ſilver ray
Shed its mild luſtre on this ſacred Day:
Reſume we then, e'er Sleep and Silence reign,
The rites that Holineſs and Heav'n ordain.

II.

Still let each awful Truth our thoughts engage,
That ſhines reveal'd on Inſpiration's page:
Nor thoſe bleſt hours in vain amuſements waſte
Which all, who laviſh, ſhall lament at laſt.

III.

Here humbly let us hope our Maker's ſmile
Will crown with meet ſucceſs our weekly toil;
And here, on each returning Sabbath join
In Prayer, in Penitence, and Praiſe divine.

IV.

CHORUS.

FATHER of HEAVEN, in whom our hopes confide,
Whoſe pow'r defends us, and whoſe precepts guide;
In Life our Guardian, and in Death our Friend,
Glory ſupreme be thine, till time ſhall end!

## SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XXXVI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

"*TO err ſometimes, is nature; to rectify error is always glory,*" ſaid the illuſtrious Waſhington, as he extended his hand to a man whom he had offended, and acknowledged he had been in the wrong. Did we all feel the truth of this ſentiment and ſee the nobleneſs of ſuch conduct, how much diſputing, contention, and wrangling might be avoided.—how much our happineſs might be encreaſed. But inſtead of confeſſing and retracting our faults, as did the magnanimous Waſhington, how many of us, after we have diſcovered our errors, ſtill cheriſh them, and roll them as ſweet morſels under our tongues! Our *pride* reſiſts the idea of acknowledging that we have been deceived or duped, and we had rather perſiſt forever in the wrong than confeſs we have ever been in it.

Such obſtinacy is, however, in the higheſt degree cenſurable. We are all liable to be led aſtray by the errors of our own imaginations, or the falſhoods, miſrepreſentations, and artifices of our fellow men.—This liability is the common lot of humanity. It is no crime. It is no diſgrace.—But after mature reflection, or better information, has diſcovered to us our error, then it is both criminal and diſgraceful not to abandon it and embrace the truth. Let thoſe who who have been deceived by artful and deſigning men, and who have been hitherto prevented by a *falſe ſhame* from acknowledging the deception, and turning from the error of their ways, remember the ſaying of Waſhington, "*To err ſometimes, is nature; to rectify error, is always glory.*"


GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogſheads New-England Rum.
20 Caſks Madeira Wine.
5 Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogſheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Caſks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muſlin.
2 Caſes Bandannas.
1 Do. Perſians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods, which will be ſold very low for Caſh, or approved credit.

Auctions to be continued regularly on Tueſdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

*Newport, May* 17, 1805.

DAVID WILLIAMS,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Eſſence of Spruce, by the large or ſmall quantity.

*Newport, 16th of 5th Month*, 1805.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point.—Alſo a Number of Window-Frames and Saſhes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewiſe 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has alſo for Sale, or to Let, a good Horſe and Chaiſe. JAMES MITCHELL.

*Newport, 5th of 4th Mon.* 1805.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

*Have just Received*

A FRESH ſupply of Spring GOODS, which they are determined to ſell as low as can be any where purchaſed in Newport.

N. B. Among them are ſome very Cheap

Engliſh and India Calicoes.

*Newport, April* 26, 1805.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

*At No.* 156, *Thames-Street,*

*Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, consisting of*

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal patent Cord.
Luteſtrings and Perſians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-ſkin and ſtuff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both Engliſh and American manufactured.

Hyſon, Young-Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Freſh Teas

Powder'd and Brown Eaſt and Weſt-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Caſſia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred buſhels of coarſe Exuma Salt, ſuitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.

*Newport, 1st of 3d mo.* 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-Houſe, and Orchard thereon now in the poſſeſſion of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indiſputable title will be given and the terms of payment made eaſy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

*Newport, February* 22, 1805.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS DENNIS,

FIFTY Hogſheads of dried Cod-Fiſh, of the firſt Quality.
6000 Hogſhead Hoops.

*Newport, May* 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

*Newport, April* 12, 1802.

*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

*LIKEWISE*

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

*Providence, Feb.* 10, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

*Have just Received, and for SALE,*

FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality ſherry Wine.
21 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts ſouchong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-ſkin do.
6 half-cheſts Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do Ketchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
A conſtant ſupply of Flour.

Alſo—As uſual, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, at Wholeſale and Retail.

*Newport, April* 12, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

*Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.*

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, Nov* 10, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE

*Offers for Sale*

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

JAMES MUMFORD,

*Sign of the* BEE-HIVE, *No.* 88, *Thames-Street,*

*Has just Received, from* BOSTON,

A LARGE, and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms: Among which are, laced Cambries; furniture Calicoes; table Cloths; coloured Cambrics; blue cotton Caſſimeres; Dimities; ſlate-coloured ſilk, black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs; India Cottons; black Crape; ladies and gentlemen's cotton Hoſe; gentlemen's ſilk Do; Engliſh and French ſilk Gloves; black Lace; white Do.; ſlate-coloured Satin, for cloaks; Marſeilles Quilting; Calimancoes; Durants; Ruffells; Broadcloths; Caſſimeres; double-mill'd black Do.; white and coloured Threads; Calicoes from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per yard—beſt Hyſon Tea; and a Variety of other Articles.

☞ One Trunk beſt kind Engliſh Kid, and black Morocco SHOES.

1000 pieces yellow Nankeens, Wholeſale and Retail.

*Newport, May* 17, 1805

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

*Newport, 26th of 10th Mon.* 1804.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

*Wickford, March* 19, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

*HAVE FOR SALE*

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

*Newport, Dec* 7, 1804.

JUST RECEIVED,

*And for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,*

A QUANTITY of Foolſcap Writing-Paper, No. 1 and 2, as cheap by the large or ſmall quantity (and of as good a quality) as can be purchaſed in Newport.

*May* 31, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

*INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.*

JOHN BOURS, jun

*HAS JUST RECEIVED,*

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

*Newport, May* 24, 1805

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South-end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, and other buildings thereon ſtanding:—The above Farm will be ſold in whole, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers:—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.

May 24, 1805.

*Wanted to Hire, immediately,*

A JOURNEYMAN BAKER.—One who underſtands his buſineſs will meet with good encouragement, on application to

G. WENWOOD.

*Newport, May* 24, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted by Book-Account, to WILLIAM C. BARR, are hereby informed, That his Book-Debts are duly aſſigned to Meſſrs. BLODGET and POWER, of Providence, who by Power of Attorney are authorized to ſettle and diſcharge the ſaid debts; and for that purpoſe they have appointed the ſubſcriber their Agent, who requeſts immediate payment.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, May 24, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On the 25th of June next, at the Dwelling-House of* Job Thurſton, *in South-Kingstown, at* XI *o'Clock, A. M.*

ALL the Right the late Capt. ARNOLD HAZARD died ſeized of, in a certain FARM in ſaid South-Kingſtown, bounded northerly on land late Edward Hull's, weſterly on land of Joſeph Jenckes, ſoutherly on lands of Jeffry H. Browning and John Segar, eaſterly partly on land late Edward Hull's, and partly on the Salt-Pond, containing 64 acres; with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Store-Houſe, Crib, Cheeſe-Houſe and Stable.—For natural fertility of ſoil the ſaid tract is perhaps exceeded by none in South-Kingſtown—is only one mile from the ſea-ſhore, where any quantity of ſea-weed that may be neceſſary for the improvement of ſaid Farm can be had at five cents per cart-load; the Salt-Pond and ſea furniſh all the varieties of fiſhing and fowling our country affords.—Alſo will be ſold a Wood-Lot belonging to ſaid eſtate, containing 20 acres.—The ſaid tracts of land are under mortgage, and four years of redemption unexpired from the twenty-fifth of March laſt, which will divide the amount of the mortgage into as many payments to the purchaſer of the fee.—Conditions made known at the time and place of ſale.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers.

JAMES HELME,
JOHN B. DOCKRAY, } *Adm'rs*

*South-Kingstown, May* 20, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

*Has for SALE on Commission,*

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the beſt manner or ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.

*ALSO*

Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for ſhipping.

*LIKEWISE*

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.

Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

*Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.*

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

*FOR SALE BY*

JOHN BAKER.

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.